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Complimentary Testimonial.

Thou microsuped believe that of such interests the accompanying Mythological suggests with the year favored the public on Ericks with the year favored the public on Ericks with the law favored the public on Ericks with the law favored the public on Ericks with the work as the expressing an exposed as year general desire in selection at your hands a repetition of the entertainment. We trust, there fore, that, at a period at early as possible, you will

that we full ever on are the reliciting at your state of the content and the c Gec. W. Davies, C. J. Roberts, A. J. Elexoff, D. H. Haldwin, J. L. Vattier, Frunk Clark, T. S. Gettler, Thos. F. Phillips, L. J. Allen, Geo. Penuloton,

Hos. B. M. Bessor, H.N. B. STORES, Revus R.D. Dorthene Gentlikher: Your have, containing used for the reproduction of the Ploral Conce-lent Friday evening, is received. That a desire and other describes to the form of the front containing a required for the reproduction of the Fieral Concert of hast friday evening, is received. That a desire so that friday evening, is received. That a desire so that friday on the first should exist is store than pleased if any efforts that I have made to encourage the young of the city to munical emulation and improvement have scored the kind regards of any friends or the friends of public schools in Cincinnati.

I to the reproduction of the entertainment, I chall be most happy to accede to your request, and that accompany it with new features of interest and a company it with new features of interest that it should occur at or as nearly as possible to the challeng of the public schools, to take place in a few days. ew days, m, gentlemen, with high regards, Very truly yours, L. W. MASON.

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the Laty Physician, and the medicine called the terine Elixir, we chaerfully recommand it to all fe-males suffering from Founde Dissasser of any kind; it is Bursely regarable, and is no case can do injury; we say is all kryamid our word for it you will find rolled. "Owner of Fifth and Race streets."

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onstrable's sale-by virtue of an Execution to me directed 'I will sale on on on on the directed 'I will sale on on on on the diam contains the singuistrest spring, a full-writing social and chatter thought the Canal-st Colone Hanna, her appearance one Hanne, har supervi, and furniture, and the water trait law, at the suit of J. haw, of J. Contains.

BREDWIN & BALDWIN

TTORNEYS AT LAW, BANK BULL.

25 POZEN POTO STRA WEEDER

THE COLORERS OF RES. TO. 1

Cincinnati Daily



VOL. III, NO. 117.

CINCINNATI, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1860.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THATM DEPART. LITTLE MIANT-[7 minutes faster than City time,]
7:36 A. M., 16 A. M. and 11 P. M. Columbus Accommodation, 4 P. M., Xonia Accommodation, 6

Chrommati, Hamiston and Datron C infinites faster than Oily time, J & A. M., 7:36 A. M., 2:36 P. M. and & P. M. Hamilton Accommodation, S A. M. and 3536 P. M. Ouro and Museus: 17: - (13 minutes slower than City time, 4:25 A. M. and 5:35 P. M. Louisville

City time, de25 A. M. and 5:35 P. M. Louisville Accommodation, 2 P. M. Indianapolis and Checkmay: Short-Line—[12 minutes slower than City times] 5:46 A. M., 11:50 A. M. and 6 P. M. Marietta and Circinnayi—[7 minutes faster than City time,] 6:15 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON—[City time,] 5:45 A. M. and 2:25 P. M. CONCINGATE, EIGHWORD AND INDIANAPOLIS—6 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 6 P. M. CINCINNATI, BICHMOND A. M., 2:30 P. M., 6 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE. Torrey Miani - 3:50 A. M., S A. M., 11:04 A. M. CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DATTON-7:45 A. M., 10:46 A. M., 1 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:35 P. M. and

9:15 P. M. Indianapolis and Cincinnay:-10:15 A. M., 4 P. M. and 19 P. M. Manterra And Uncirnary-10:32 A. M. and 5:13 P. M. Covington and Lexinoton-10:35 A. M. and 4:58 P. M. CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND INDIANAPOLIS-7:45 A. M., 1 P.M., 5:30 P. M.

VARIETIES.

Several cases of black tongue have occurred near Denmark, Tennessee.

Senator Wigfall says Sumner's speech is One murder makes a villain, but a thou-sand make a hero!

A few days since, the mercury stood at high at 100° in San Antonio, Texas. General Shields is sojourning in San Antonio, Texas, for the benefit of his health.

The celebrated seventeen year locusts, true to the prediction, have begun to appear

The accounts from the crops of Texas are generally favorable, though rain is much needed in some places. Jones, an overseer at Taylorsville, Ky., killed a negro in self-defense, a day or two

The health of Hon. Mr. Stephens, of Geor-gia, is improving, and he is again able to be up and out.

Queen Victoria's oldest boy has had forty come provided for his accommodation at the Rossin House, Toronto.

A steam boiler exploded at Moon's saw-mill, near Woodson, Va., on Saturday, and fatally wounded Mays, the engineer. A daughter of Sir Rowland Hill, of the British Postoffice Department, has recently eloped with her riding-master.

Why is a tradesman who keeps enlarging his stock like a reptile? Because he is an

An important difference between the surface of the ocean and the serface of the land, is that the former are free, the latter not.

A bachelor says he dislikes young married couples because they are spt to give themselves heirs.

A neggo lad accidentally shot and killed a ittle boy six years old, son of R. M. Babin, in Acadia, La., a few days since.

A sword-fish, weighing 267 pounds—the first of the season—was caught off Block Island the other day. William Bailey was killed in Rockingham County, Va., last week by falling down a

Complaint is made in the Richmond (Va.) papers of the defacement of Crawford's beau tiful statue of Washington in that city.

Ned Kendall, the famous bugler, is still lying very low in Boston, and his death al-most daily expected.

James Oliver shot Thomas McNally dead, few days since, near Rushville, Mo., during a drunken spree.— The first issue of a New York Director, took place in 1886, and contained but 82

names.

A German named Heishman, member of a fire company in New Orleans, blew out his brains near that city last Friday.

Mrs. Partington says that if she should be ast away, she would prefer meeting with the stastrophe in the "Bay of Biscuits," for then the should have something to five on.

Mr. John Jack, a Kentucky editor, says that one day his gal slapped him in the face, avering, by way of apology, that she was fond of slappacks.

The New York Directory for the present year is the largest ever published, and contains 150,305 names—an increase of 2,978 over last year s.

J. C. Mellen, charged with stealing a ne-gro in Caldwell, Tenn., was, recently, sent to the Penitentiary of that State for seven

The corpse of Julia Partians, the bearded woman, who died, as we have stated, in Moscow, will be preserved in the anatomical museum of the ancient capital of Russia. Lafayette Croff and his two sons were killed, last Saturday, by a premature explo-sion, while blasting rocks in Knox County, Missouri.

An absurd rumov has been prevalent in tussia, recently, that the Czar Nicholas has espipeared at St. Patersburg, never having led. committee of twenty-five citizens has in appointed, in New Orleans, to take asures for the crection of a monument in one of Judah Teres.

nor of Judah Touro. Colonel Pimodan, General Lamoriciere's licutement, has established a military corden on the Tuscan frontier, in the direction of Toscanella

Francout's Ridius Schollens A passenger named A. Cylinch, apparently in good circumstances, jumped overboard from the steamship Gen. Resk, in the Gulf of Mexico, on Monday last.

A man named Hopkins, having lost his fortune, cut his throat in Haddanfield, N. J., a fay may man, in a most deliberate man-

The "oldest inhabitant" of Jasper County, Texas has been married recently. The young lady's ago is not stated, but the old gentle-man, Judge Bevil, is seventy-five years old. Miss Goddard, the strong-minded woman of Troy, has been acquitted of the charge of forgery for which she was tried a few days since.

L. O. Colvin, of Circinnatus, N. Y., has invented a machine for milk in a cover.

Ralph Waldo Pmerson on the Late Theodore Parker-Elequent and Characteris

Exercises in commemoration of the death of the late Rev. Theodore Parker, were held by the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, in Music Hall, in Boston, on Sunday morning. The capacious hall was crowded to repletion in every part, and hundreds of men and women remained standing through the entire services, lasting upward of two hours. Charles M. Ellis, Wendell Phillips and Ralph Waldo Emerson, delivered interesting addresses, and in regard to the last we annex these extracts from the Boston Atlas and Bee:

THEODORN PARKER'S CHARACTERISTICS.

Theodore Parker was a son of the soil, charged with the energy of New England, strong, eager, inquisitive of knowledge, of a diligence that never tired, upright, of a haughty independence, yet the gentlest of companions, a man of study, fit for a man of the world; with decided opinions and plenty of power to state them; rapidly pushing his studies so far as to leave few men qualified to sit as critics. He elected his part of duty, or accepted nobly that assigned him in his rare constitution. Wonderful acquisition of knowledge, a rapid wit that heard all, and welcomed all that came, by seeing its bearing. Such was the largeness of his reception of facts and his skill to employ them, that it looked as if he were some President of Council, to whom a score of telegraphs were ever bringing in reports; and his information would have been excessive, but for the noble use he made of it ever in the interest of humanity. He had a strong understanding, a logical method, a love for facts, a rapid eye for their historic relations, and a skill in stripping them of traditional lusters. He had a sprightly fancy, and often amoused himself with throwing his meaning into pretty apologies; yet we can hardly ascribe to his mind the poetic element, though his scholarship had made him a reader and quoter of verses. A little more feeling of the poetic significance of his facts would have disqualified him for some of his severer offices to his generation. THEODORE PARKER'S CHARACTERISTICS.

generation. HIS RUGGED EARNESTNESS

HIS RUGGED EARNESTNESS.

The old religions have a charm for most minds which it is a little uncanny to disturb. The sometimes a question shall we not leave them to decay without rude shocks? I remember that I found some harshness in his treatment both of Greek and of Hebrew antiquity, and sympathized with the pain of many good people in his auditory, while I acquitted him, of course, of any wish to be flippant. He came at a time when to the irresistible march of opinion the forms still retained by the most advanced sects, showed loose and lifeless, and he, with something less of affectionate attachment to the old, or with more vigorous logic, rejected them. This objected to him that he scattered too many illusions. Perhaps more tenderness would have been more graceful; but it is vain to charge him with perverting the opinions of the new generation. The opinions of men are organic. Simply, those came to him who found themselves expressed by him. And had they not met this enlightened mind, in which they beheld their own opinions combined with zeal in every cause of love and humanity, they would have suspected their opinions and suppressed them, and so sunk into melancholy or malignity—a feeling of loneliness and hostility to what was reckoned respectable. The plain to me that he has achieved a historic immortality here; that he has so woven himself in these few years into the history of Boston, that he can never be left.

HIS SINCERITY AND HIS FAULT.

The vice charged against America, is the want of sincerity in leading men. It does not lie at his door. He never kept back the truth, for fear to make an enemy. But, on the other hand, it was complained that he was bitter and harsh, that his zeal burnt with too hot a fiame. It is so difficult, in evil times, to escape this charge, for the faithful preacher most of all! It was his merit, like Luther, Knox, and Latimer, and John Baptist, to speak tart truth, when that was peremptory and when there were few to say it. But his sympathy for goodness was not less energetic. One fault he had,—he overestimated his friends.—I may well say it, and sometimes yexed them with the improgranity HIS SINCERITY AND HIS FAULT.

mated his friends,—I may well say it, and sometimes vexed them wish the importunity of his good opinion, while they knew better the ebb which follows unfounded praise. He was capable, it must be said, of the most unmeasured eulogies on those he esteemed, especially if he had any jealousy that they did not stand with the Boston public as highly as they ought.

is they ought. HIS IDEA OF THE ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

His commanding merit as a reformer is this, that he insisted beyond all mer in pulpits—I can not think of one rival—that the essence of Christianity is its practical morals; it is there for use, or it is nothing; and if you combine it with sharp trading, or with ordinary city ambitions to gloze over municipal corruptions, or private intemperance, or successful fraud, or immoral politics, or unjust wars, or the cheating of Indians, or the robbory of frontier nations, or leaving your principles at home to follow on the high seasor in Eurspe, a supple complaisance to tyrants—it is a hypocrisy, and the truth is not in you; and no love of religious music, or of dreams of Swedenborg, or praise of John Wesley, or of Jeremy Taylor, can save you from the Satan which you are. HIS IDEA OF THE ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

His ministry fell on a political crisis also; on the years when Southern slavery broke over its old banks, made new and vast pretensions, and wrung from the weakness or treachery of Northern people, fatal concessions in the Fugitive-slave Bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Two days of the rendition of Sims and of Burns, made the occasion of his most remarkable discourses. He kept sothing back. In terrible earnest he derounced the public crime, and meted out to every official, high and low, his due portion. By the incessant power of his statement, he made and held a party. It was his great service to freedom. He took away the reproach of silent consent that would otherwise have lain against the indignant minority, by uttering in the hour and place wherein these outrages were done, the stern protest. HIS POLITICAL OPINIONS.

HIR INPLUENCE—HIS MEMORY. It is well known that his great hospitable heart was the sanctuary to which every our conscious of an earnest opinion came for sympathy—alike the brave slave-holder and the brave slave-rescuer. These met in the house of this honest man—for every sound heart loves a responsible person, one who does not in generous company say generous things, and in mean company buse things, but says one thing—now cheerfully, now indignantly—but slavys because he must, and because he sees, that, whether he speak or retrain from speech, this is said over him; and history, nature and all souls testify to the same.

Ah, my brave brotherl it seems as if, in Ab, my brave brother it seems as if, in a friveleus age, can loss were immense, and your place can not be supplied. But you will already be consoled in the transfer of your genius, knowing well that the nature of the world will affirm to all men, in all times, that which for twenty-five years you valiantly spoke, that the winds of Iraly murmum the same truth over your grave; the winds of America over these bereaved streets; that the sea which bore your measurement of the sam in their courses, and the inspirations of youth; while the polished and pleas, and truitous to human rights, with perverted learning and disgraced graces, rot and age forgotten with their double tongue saying all that is sorded for the corruption of man.

The sudden and singular eminence of Mr.

Parker, the importance of his name and influence, are the verdict of his country to his virtues. We have few such men to lose amiable and blameless at home, feared abroad as the standard-bearer of liberty, taking all the duties he could grasp, and more, refusing to spare himself, he has gone down in early glory to his grave, to be a living and enlarging power, wherever learning, wit, honest valor and independence are honored.

Execution in New Orleans-Hangins of Policeman Hues-Particulars of the Scene.

The telegraph has already announced the fact of the execution of Policeman Hues in New Orleans, last Friday, for the murder of Henry Hyams, and Saturday's Delta gives these particulars of the scene at the gallows:

these particulars of the scene at the gallows.

The confession of Hues, made to the Chief of Police, will show his state of mind during the last few days of his existence upon earth. This morning Hues was visited by his wife for the last time, and the separation, some hours before the execution, can be better imagined than described. She remained in a room in the prison until after the execution, in order to see the body of her husband before it was placed in the grave.

For some time past, Hues has received religious advice from Father Dufau, and this morning was engaged in prayer until shortly before the hour of his dissolution. He was very firm and calm, and conversed with those of his acquaintances who were admitted to see him, without a tremor. He was in the condemned cell with the three others who are to die the same ignominious death upon the gallows.

who are to die the same ignominious death upon the gallows.
Shortly before eleven o'clack Hues walked out upon the gallery, and could be seen from the yard putting on his white gloves, with the assistance of Antoine Cambre, recently convicted of murder. At about eleven o'clock the tread of feet upon the galleries above told that the hour had arrived, and Hues soon appeared, followed by the Deputy Sheriff and Father Dufau. He was dressed in white, with black velvet slippers, and wore a large crucifix attached to a chain around his neck.

He walked more boldly upon the scaffold than any one we have ever seen, and stood

wore a large crucifix attached to a chain around his neck.

He walked more boldly upon the scaffold than any one we have ever seen, and stood there while the masked hangman placed the noose around his neck, without trembling in the least. Then, while he was yet standing the Executive warrant for his execution was read aloud by the Deputy Sheriff, and when this was finished, Hues turned to the hangman, who still stood behind him on the scaffold, and told him in a very deliberate manner, to adjust the knot of the rope so as to be sure of a speedy death.

He then took his seat and said, in quite a firm voice, that he was satisfied to see the crowd there, and that he was ready to die for the murder of Henry Hyams. He had brayed for Henry Hyams day and night, and he caracestly boped that all his friends would forgive him his ains and pray for him. He killed Henry Hyams, but did it in a moment when he was in bad company, and underthe influence of intoxicating drink. He several times alluded to the hope of forgiveness from Hyam's friends, and he wanted them to know that he died willingly for his sake. He asked the forgiveness of all his former comrades of the police, and warned them against the use of intoxicating liquors. He was now ready to die. These remarks by Hues were made in a firm voice and earnest manner, and he seemed to desire to impress upon the minds of his hearers by repetition the carnestness and sincerity of his remarks.

When he had finished, Father Dufau offered an appropriate prayer in behalf of the condemned, and Hues then repeated the Lord's Prayer. After kissing the crucifix, which was held to his mouth by the minister, the rope was adjusted more tightly around his neck, and the white cap soon shut his view of worldly things.

A sharp click of the ax inside, and the scaffold fell, lanching Matthew Hues into eternity. The first shock rendered him doubtless insensible, though there was muscular confraction for some minutes.

The execution was witnessed by the other condemned criminals from their ce

articulars of the Murder of the Catholic Priest in New Orleans. The telegraph has informed us of the ar-rest of an Italian in New York charged with the murder of a Catholic priest, of which the

Express gives these particulars: In the summer or fall of 1837, a Roman Catholic priest in New Orleans, was brutally murdered by an Italian named Francisco Dominick Mayo, and twelve others, under the following circumstances:

Mayo, who is rather a good looking man, formed an acquaintance with the female, formed an acquaintance with the female.

Mayo, who is rather a good looking man, formed an acquaintance with the female housekeeper of the priest, which soon ripened into an ardent attachment and resulted in marriage. The newly-made husband, in order to get a start in life, borrowed a considerable sum of money from the priest, and went into the boating business, which was at that time very brisk. He succeeded, and in a few months was fully able to return the borrowed money, but neglecting to do so, was called upon by the benevolent lender, who wished him to repay the loan. Mayo promised to do so at a stated time, but failed, and was again pressed. Several other attempts to get the money, by the priest, resulted in failures, and legal proceedings were threatened, when, one morning, the poor priest was found dead in his bed—a mangled corpse.

priest was found dead in his bed—a mangled corpse.

The affair created great excitement, and the police were awakened to extraordinary diligence by the clamor of the press and people for the capture and punishmant of the blood-thirsty murderer or murderers. After some labor and commendable seal, thirteen man were arrested as being concerned in the murder, among whom was Mayo, who was, on his frial proved to be the main instigator of the terrible offense. The whole batch were convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged, in threes, on different days. The first three met their fate, and public attention was somewhat drawn from the case by newer events, when the excitement about it was renewed, by the announcement one moraing that the ten remaining prisoners had broken jail and escaped.

that the ten remaining prisoners had broken jail and escaped.

It was soon ascertained that Mayo had gone to Galveston, Texas, where he was pursuing the oyster business, and thither some officials pursued him. He was on the river, in his bont, when they approached,—and, suspecting their design, immediately ascured an opposite shore, and made good his escape.

The accused, who is now locked up in the Fourth Ward Station-house, is very cool about the matter, and says there is a great mistake, while two other persons have faily identified him as the man. He will be taken on to New Orleans, whose, if the identification is made good, hemp will be served out to him, much to his displeasure.

or Lightning.—In Redford County, Va., last week, Robert Callaway lost twenty-nine sheep by lightning. They had huddled around a large log lying beneath an overbranching tree, for shelter during a thunderstorm, and the lightning striking the log passed along it, slaying the animals in a second.

Terrible Storm on the British Coast One Hundred Vessels Wrecked Lamentable

Hundred Vessels Wrecked-Lamentable Loss of Haman Life.

The terrific gale from the north-west on Monday, a most unusual occurrence at this season of the year, told with most disastrons effect upon the shipping off the coast, and the destruction of life and property has been truly appalling. As far as the present accounts furnish, no fower than one bundred and fifty wrecks and easualties occurred during its ravages: several steamers are missing, and one on an excursion trip foundered with

and fifty wrecks and canalties occurred during its ravages: several steamers are missing, and one on an excursion trip foundered with eighty people on board. The ateamers from the North Sea report that the gale almost equaled the hurricance which swept the coast in the latter part of last October. The cattle boats from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Fiushing, and other Dutch ports, had anost of their live stock washed overboard, amounting to some hundreds; the decks were swept, bulwarks stove, sails split, and boats carried away, and in some instances it is a miracle how the ship outlived the storm.

It was upon the eastern and north-eastern range of coast that the gale produced such dreadful results. During the hight of the hurricane on Monday, about mid-day, eight ships, having from forty to fifty souls on board, went down in the sight of thousands of spectators on Yarmouth beach, and not a hand was spared of the crews. The fearful character of the gale became unmistakably apparent before noon, and the sea rose and lashed with terrible fury. About twelve a fine brig was seen to drive upon the Scroby sands, almenst of Yarmouth. She was almost instantly submerged; the crew (eight men) were seen to take to the rigging, and to waive their caps to attract the attention of those on shore. Calls were immediately raised for the life-boat, and several beachmen rushed to go off with it. Unhapply, however, a wrangle took place as to who should have charge, which detained the boat on shore, and while this quarrel was going on the poor fellows who were clinging to the wreck were observed to be washed one by one out of the rigging, and thus they all perished.

Had the boat been put off when the brig first took the sand there is little deut to the first took the sand there is little deut to the first took the sand there is little deut to the sand there is little deut to the sand there is little deut to the sand the sand there is little deut to the sand the sand there is little deut to the sand the sand the sand the sand the sand the s

Had the boat been put off when the brig first took the sand, there is little doubt that

Had the boat been put off when the brig first took the sand, there is little doubt that the crew or some of them would have been saved. The spectacle created the greatest sensation along the beach, and an inquiry is to be instituted into the conduct of those who caused the delay in sending off the boat. Shortly after this catastrophe a timber barge beat over the sand and went down with all on board. In the course of an hour or so another brig and schooner were observed to be driven upon the Scroby, and in a few minutes the brig disappeared—her crew numbering probably about eight. The schooner withstood the fury of the sea for a quarter of an hour and then went to pieces. Three or four of the seamen were noticed clinging to the masts. Three other brigwer seen to go down the Cockle Gat with the whole of their crews, those on shore being unable to render the least aid. By the interference of the coast guard the Yarmouth life-boat was eventually got off, but it returned without doing any good.

The names of the ill-fated vessels which thus perished are not precisely known, but it is believed that two of them were the Useful, of Shields, and the Gam, of Excter, as them were seen riding near the Scroby shortly before the bad weather came on. On the Hersey beach, in the vicinity of Yarmouth, the brig Eolus, Peet & Richards, bound to the Thames from the Tine, coal laden, was dashed to pieces in a few minutes, and the whole of the crew were drowned, with the exception of the master and a man named Thomas Miney. The Maria, schooner, of and for Yarmouth, was also totally lost on the Hersey beach. A fleet of eisabled vessels, with loss of masts, spars, &c, put into port for abelter, and to repair damage. In the adjacent roadstead off Lowestoft there were hundreds of colliers and coasters; and the confusion among them to run for a place of refuge was most exciting, and led to innumerable collisions. Upward of fifty put into the harbor with the loss of saits, anchors, cables, and other damage. Off Southworld a large brig was

noise was blown down upon the railwayjust after the train had passed, and the
country inland seems to have suffered severely. At Holkam Park, the seat of the
Earl of Leicester, hundreds of fine cak and
other trees were torn up by the roots.

Higher up the coast, to the northward of
Fismborough Head, the most serious havoe
was occasioned. The gale suddenly burst
forth on Monday morning with the fury of a
hurricane, and on the south shore of Filey
Bay thirteen fine yawls were driven on to
the rocks at Specton, entailing a loss of upward of £10,000 to the fishermen of the place.
The calamity, as may be imagined, has created
the deepest sympathy throughout the district. It is stated that had there been a
harbor of refuge in the bay, every one of
these boats would have been saved.

The Douglas Party in Louislana, by an Anti-Bouglas Journal. The New Orleans Courier thus speaks of

the Douglas party of Louisians:

"Besides the journals in the interest of Know-Nothingism, and of every combination calculated to overwhelm the Democracy which are now supporting and upholding the cause of Douglas in Louisiana, we must mention all the pseudo-Democrate—Forney-lites and Hickmanites—who have been driven into the Opposition ranks by their insatiable greediness for office. Among these are to be found two Ex-Ministers one Ex-Colector of the Fort, one Ex-Superintendent of the Mint, and other fishes of a smaller stripe, too aumarous to mention. Disappointed candidates for Surveyor, Port-Master. Port-Wardens, Custom-house Collectors, and a whole tribe of discomfitted office-seekers have awolen these ranks. These, with their Know-Nothing allies, constitute the Douglas army in Louisians—the same which, under the bannar of Wells, at the last gubernatorial election, was signally routed and ingloriously put to flight by the Democratic cohorts under Gorenor Moore.

The hidden motive of this faction is then said by the Course to be hatred to Mr. Slidell, "Whose high qualities of fidelity to party and friends, whose magnanimity and generosity the Course alequenty depicts." the Douglas party of Louisiana :

Execuse Knowledges of American Policities.—The London Speciator, one of the leading weekies of England, is generally regarded as better informed on American affairs than some off its colemporaries. Vec is its report of the nominations of the various political parties for the Presidency, it says the old Whigs have nominated Mr. Bell: that a convention in Illinois has nominated Mr. Hamilin for President, and Mr. Mains for Vice-President; and that the whole field will be greatly modified before the election comes on in June, and greatly modified before the election comes

THE DELIGHTS OF WEDLOCK IN PARIS

barely a fortnight.

A Veny Cool June.—The Brocklyn, N. Y., weather oracle, E. Herriam, says that there were more cool days in the first half of June. 1859, than in any year of a term of seventy-two years over which his records extend. In twenty-four of those years the thermometer, has gone lower in June than it has this June.

PRICE ONE CENT.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH One Day Later from Europe

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM Capitulation with Garibaldi Con

The Hing of Naples Asking Intervention. FARTHER POINT, June 20,-The United Kinydom, from Glasgow, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst, arrived at 8:30 this Genea, June 8,-News from Sicily states

Genea, June 8.—News from Sicily states that the capitulation is concluded between Garibaldi and General Laza. Conditions unknown.

Paris, June 8.—The King of Naples invoked the intervention of the five great powers to guarantee the integrity of his dominion. He more particularly claimed mediation from the French Emperor for the pacification of Sicily, and promised to proclaim immediately the Constitution of 1862; also, requests the great powers to employ their authority and influence to prevent Piedmont from favoring insurrection on the main land.

main land.

Naples regarding the collective action of the great powers. England was the first to answer. She did not intend to interfere in the conflict, except, if possible, to stop the effusion of blood without siding with either

party.

The other powers gave a similar reply.

Napoleon replied immediately: "Mediation is only possible between two powers, and unless he recognized the Sicilian insurrection, no power could mediate between the same and the King of Naples."

Lord Russell, however, promised to recommend Piedmont not to foment disturbances in the Peninsular possessions of the King of Naples.

Naples.

London, Friday.—Fair business in Wheat, at full prices; other articles unchanged.

Liverpool, Friday.—Cotton very heavy throughout the week. Prices irregular.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—The Theater was densely packed this morning, the boxes being filled with ladies, and the upper tiers crowded. The Convention was called to order shortly after ten o'clock. Prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Bowen.

The Convention was called to order shortly after ten o'clock. Prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Ludlow asked if there was any information in the possession of the Couvention as to the probable time before the Committee on Credentials would be prepared.

The President—Not at present.

Mr. Ludlow moved to dispense with the reading of the journal. Agreed to.

Mr. King, of Mo., rose to a question of privilege in a newspaper he held in his hand. The remarks of another gentleman were attributed to him. Mr. Hunter, of Mo., on a former day, had boasted that he had voted to turn Col. Benton out of the Senate, this remark was in the paper he held in his hand, attributed to him. Mr. King desired to wear no such laurels.

If they were then on his brow, he would tear them off and trample them under his foot. He desired this explanation to be made in justice to him. As to the attacks that had been made upon him he desired to say that he never voted for any President or Congressman who was not a Democrat, and all local quarrels in the Sixte have long since been laid at rest, but he did not recognize this as a fitting place for these allusions.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, said the remarks attributed to Mr. King had been made by his venerable friend, Colonel Hunter. He proceeded, in justice to the latter, to attack the course of Colonel Benton, who he denounced as recreant to the Democratic party and its principles.

Mr. Ludlow, of New York, rose to a point of order.

course of Colonel Benton, who he denounced as recreant to the Democratic party and its principles.

Mr. Ludlow, of New York, rose to a point of order. No question was before the Convention, and this discussion was out of order. The President—"The gentleman from Missouri can only proceed by unanimous consent"—cries of "goon" and loud cries of "no," during which Mr. King made some side remarks to Mr. Clark, to which Mr. Clark replied in an excited manner, "I am not to be deterred by your threats." The Convention refused, and he took his seat.

The President presented a letter from the Florida delegation, correcting what appeared to be an erroneous impression on the part of the Convention.

The letter stated that the proceedings of the Florida Convention had been officially communicated to the President, as the Florida Convention had been officially communicated to the President, as the Florida Convention had been officially communicated to the Convention, if they saw any chance of doing so with honor, as they desired to reunite the Democrats on a basis of the principles had down by the majority platform at Charleston. They had any yet seen nothing to warrant their return to the Convention.

The President explained that he had not intended, in making this statement, to be understood as saying that any official and the convention as a saying that any official and the convention as a saying that any official and the convention as a saying that any official and the convention as a saying that any official and the convention as a saying that any official and the convention as a saying that any official and the convention as a saying that any official and the convention as a saying that any official and the convention as a saying that any official and the convention as a saying that any official and the convention are convention and the convention and

The President explained that he had not intended, in making this statement, to be understood as saying that any official application had been made to him by the Florida delegation.

Mr. Ludlow, of New York, said he had received official information from the Committee on Credentials, that they would not be ready to report till five o'clock, and moved that the Convention take a recess till five o'clock. The Convention then adjourned till five

The Ningara Nearly Ready for Sea New York, June 20.—The United States frigate Niagera, which is to convey the Japanese Embassy home, came out of dry-dock yesterday. She will be ready for sea by the laster end of this week. Sailing of the Africa.

New York, June 20.—The steamer Africa, for Liverpeol, took one hundred and sixty passengers and \$200,000 in specie. Pirranuno, June 20 M. Biver four feet falling.

Singular and Fatal Disease Akons Mules.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picoyene, writing from the parish of Plaquemine, Loubians, says:

The charbon, or a disease resembling it, has just made its appearance here, and I heave of a planter who has already lost forty mules by it, in the course of a few days. People at Pointe-at-la-Hache and vicinity, have given up eating fresh meat and drinking mills, on account of the prevailing disease among their stock. Public opinion is that the disease was brought hare by dead animals thrown into the river from the Stock Landing in your city. The fact is, that wherever they came from the river at this point is now covered with dead caronasses of cattle, horses and mules.

A Man Chains 70 as Bymon's Sos.—The world is just now threatened with a fresh cause celebre by Mr. George Gorden Byron, who claims to be the legitimate son of the great poet. The statement he note forth is, that Lord Byron, was lawfully married to another woman at the period of bis marriage with Miss Millbank, and that he (Mr. G. G. Byron) was the issue of this first union; that he has been induced by a sufficient "monether could be a sufficient to keep the matter quiet during the life-time of Lady Byron; halvnew that the is dead, and that Ada Byron; her only child, is dead, there is no reason why he should be dead, there is no reason why silent longer.

Why is the letter U the gayest in the alpha-

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